

## QUAKER CITY'S WEEK

Elaborate Celebration Planned For  
the 225th Anniversary

## PARADE TO CAST FIFTY THOUSAND

There Will be Twenty Conventions,  
Great Field Pageantry, Naval Ren-  
dezvous and Other Notable Things  
Incident to Week of October 4-10.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 22.—All of the plans for Philadelphia's great celebration to commemorate the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the City are now complete, and the week of the festivities—October 4-10, 1908—will witness the greatest Municipal Celebration ever attempted in any American city. It will be a week of parades, no less than fifteen having been provided for; the presentation to the American public of the first Historical Pageant ever attempted in America, a parade which will cost no less than \$50,000 to equip; a week of Conventions, of which there will be no less than twenty; a week of Field Pageantry, similar to the great pageants given in London and Continental Europe, and more recently in Quebec; a week of Exhibitions, Historical, Scientific and Industrial, a week of Naval Displays in the Delaware River, in which no less than twenty United States and Foreign battleships and cruisers will participate, and a thousand and one other features which have been arranged and which will attract the attention of people, not only of this city, but of the entire United States.

No less than 104 separate committees, with a full membership of 892 persons, drawn from all the professions and lines of commercial interest, have labored hard during the past eight months to make this celebration one of National importance. City Councils have subscribed liberally to make the celebration notable and the public-spirited citizens of the city have contributed large amounts to bring about a most successful result. From the beginning of the celebration at sunrise on Sunday morning when the bell of Independence Hall, together with all the church chiming in the city formally open the celebration, to the closing of the celebration on the Saturday night following, Philadelphia will not witness an idle moment. The thousands of visitors from all parts of the world will here find entertainment of the most varied character. Never before has such a celebration been planned on such a diversified scale.

On Monday, October 5th, there will be a mobilization and parade of no less than 30,000 United States Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania and representatives from all the thirteen original colonies, sailors and marines from the foreign war vessels and numerous other military bodies will participate. In the evening of that day there will be a great celebration in the Academy of Music, at which the President of the United States and Government officials, the Mayors of all the leading cities, together with the representatives of foreign governments, who have been invited.

Tuesday, October 6th, will witness what will probably be the most notable gathering of Germans ever assembled. This feature of the programme will occupy the entire morning, and will commemorate the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Germantown by Francis Daniel Pastorius, and representatives from all the States will take part. A parade of the German societies of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, numbering more than 15,000 people, will take place and following it the cornerstone of a great monument, part of the cost of which will be defrayed by the United States Government, will be laid. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a great parade of the Police and Fire Departments of Philadelphia, showing their evolution from earliest times. In this same parade there will participate the State Police of Pennsylvania, details from departments of other leading cities and the Volunteer Firemen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. From a spectacular standpoint, this parade will eclipse anything heretofore given, and no less than 15,000 men will be in line. In the evening, the Germans will hold a celebration in the Academy of Music, and at the same time there will be a great assemblage of clergymen of all denominations in Friends' Meeting House to discuss William Penn as a Statesman and first champion of Religious Liberty.

Wednesday, October 7th, will witness what will probably be the most extensive Industrial Parade ever given. It will show the birth and development of all of Philadelphia's industries. The feature of this parade will be the evolution of every industry from the crudest and earliest form to the seventeenth century up to the magnificent processes of the present day. For example, transportation will begin with the horse and end with a great locomotive of to-day, eighty-five feet in length. All advertising will be eliminated. No business was one or large bodies of employees will be permitted in this parade, as the plan is to make it a complete moving exhibit. In the evening of this day, there will be a parade of labor organizations of Philadelphia.

Thursday, October 8th, will be known as School Children's and Naval Day. In the morning 150,000 children will gather for a special service in Independence Square. In the afternoon, there will be a review of the War Vessels in the Delaware

followed by a monster parade of 500 river craft, steaming up and down the river. In the evening, there will be three fireworks displays on the Delaware opposite the City front. Also, in the evening there will be a parade of 15,000 uniformed members of the Order of Red men, with historical floats. On the morning of this day there will be a Medical Convention in the Academy of Music, at which there will be present representatives of all the States and foreign countries.

Friday, October 9th, will witness the first Historical Pageant ever given in this country. It will be descriptive of the history of Philadelphia from the time of the first Swedish and Dutch settlements to the present time. About forty floats and 5,000 characters, in costume, will be shown in the demonstration. Not only will it be the first of its kind presented in any American city, but will be on a much larger scale than any ever produced in England or Continental Europe. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, with numerous historical floats, will give a big parade. On the morning of this day the Italians of Philadelphia will present to the City a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Verdi, and will give a big street parade.

Saturday, October 10th, has been devoted to athletics and Knights Templar exercises. In the morning there will be athletic sports, international automobile races, a National regatta on the Schuylkill River, special horse races and other sports. In the afternoon the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will give a street parade and then proceed to Fairmount Park, where they will hold elaborate field exercises. At 11 o'clock in the evening, Knights Templar will return to the City Hall and there bring to a close the great Celebration by extinguishing the lights of City Hall.

On the six evenings of the week there will be a magnificent Drama or Pageant on Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania, which will show the History of Philadelphia Acted. Plans for this Drama, which will be known as "Philadelphia," have been in the course of preparation for five months and it will show in minute detail the history and growth of the city. It will be presented in four acts. The first will show Philadelphia from the time of the settlement by the Indians, the Dutch and the Swedes to the arrival of William Penn and the laying out of the city. About ten scenes will be necessary to portray this. The second act will show the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and about fourteen scenes will be necessary to fully portray the history of those times. In these various scenes will be shown the part Franklin took in the early Revolutionary arrangements, Washington taking command of the patriots, the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, the work of the Continental Congress, terminating with the meeting of Congress on July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was agreed to. The third act will portray all the leading events of the nineteenth century, and the fourth and last act will show for the first time the part Philadelphia took with the United States and the Spanish-American War.

Fully 1,000 characters and 200 musical bands have been engaged for this great performance and it is safe to say that between 25,000 and 30,000 people will witness it every night. The entire field will be used for the production, while on three stages will be various tableaux depicting leading events of each period. A number of grand opera stars and numerous soloists will participate in all the performances. Philadelphia will be lavishly decorated for the great celebration, and on the City Hall, the largest municipal building in the world, will be the most extensive illuminations ever attempted on any single building. No less than 300,000 incandescent lights, forming set figures, etc., will be used in this one piece of decoration. All the leading stores, manufacturing plants and buildings of the city will be specially decorated for the week.

## THE EXILE.

The great candlea swings its blooms  
Like censers down the languid air:  
More dear to me the purple plumes  
New England lilacs wear.

The sun strides—an exulting god—  
Too glorious above the plain:  
I crave gray skies and April sod  
Green from the last long rain.

At night the stars are wonderful—  
Remote they blaze—aloft—apart:  
Oh, northern night-sky, far and cool,  
Your stars shine in my heart.  
I want the hills of home again:  
And aye my heart is yearning—  
yearning  
To feel the hill-road up the glen  
Careless my feet returning.

—Grace Hazard Conkling,  
in the October Everybody's

## Loomis's Face.

Charles Batten Loomis, the writer and humorist, has as a funeral a face as can be found at a funeral. He seldom smiles, and then with a seeming effort that is painful to behold. He was present last winter at a theater party given by Mark Twain to all the Harper authors. After the show the elder humorist greeted the younger with a smile and a handshake, but the mournful visage of Loomis remained unchanged.

"We've met before, Mr. Clemens," he said. "I attended your birthday dinner, but I didn't suppose you'd remember my face."

"Remember your face?" responded Twain. "Why, I'll never forget it. I wish I had it."—Morgan Robertson, in Success Magazine.

The newspaper would certainly be useful in war—If the enemy could be induced to use it.—Bathurst

## FRIDAY IS YOM KIPPUR

Jews All Over the World Are  
Preparing to Celebrate

## HISTORIC INCIDENTS ARE RECALLED

Religious Ceremonies Attaching to the  
Observance of this Auspicious Season  
Are Beautiful and Impressive—  
No Change Since the Earliest Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—All over the civilized world preparations are afoot for the celebration of the Jewish New Year which falls on Friday evening, September 25, and, already, Jewish New Year cards, breathing the cordial wishes of the senders for the health, happiness and moral and material prosperity of the recipients, are flooding Uncle Sam's mails in every city and town in the United States. The religious ceremonies attaching to the celebration of this auspicious season are beautiful and impressive, and the historic incidents which cluster around its observance in every country in the old and new worlds are ancient, informative and interesting. Outside of the Jewish faith there are very few Christians or others who know its meaning, or anything whatever regarding its computation.

In the earliest times the Hebrew year began in autumn with the opening of the economic year. There followed in regular succession the seasons of seed-sowing, growth and ripening of the corn under the influence of the former and the latter rains, harvest and the ingathering of the fruits. In harmony with this was the order of the great agricultural festivals, according to the oldest legislation, namely, the feast of unleavened bread at the beginning of the barley harvest, in the month of Abib; the feast of harvest, seven weeks later; and the feast of ingathering at the going out of turn of the year.

This system of dating the New Year is that which was adopted by the Semites generally, while other people, as the Greeks and Persians, began the year in spring, both method of reckoning being primarily agricultural and based on the seasons of seed-time and harvest.

The regnal year was evidently reckoned in the same way as late as the end of the seventh century. This is evident from the account of the eighteenth year of King Josiah, in which only by such a reckoning can sufficient time be allowed for the events of that year which precede the celebration of the Passover, assuming, of course, that the Passover was celebrated at the usual time in the spring. The Levitical law places the beginning of the Sabbath year in the autumn, on the tenth day of the seventh month, according to the latter reckoning. It has been pointed out that the story of the flood places the beginning of the deluge on the seventeenth day of the second month, which would, on an autumn reckoning, coincide with the beginning of the rainy season.

There is much difference of opinion as to whether or not there was in pre-exilic times a second mode of reckoning from the vernal equinox. The expression used "at the return of the year," is, however, sufficiently explained as "the time when kings go out," that is to say, the usual time for opening a military campaign. By "pre-exilic" is meant existing or done before the exile, said chiefly of certain Biblical writings supposed to have been written before the Jewish exile, about 586-537 before Christ.

Of course if the law of the Passover is pre-exilic, the question admits of no further argument. It seems, however, to be now very generally accepted that this law in its present form is not earlier than the sixth century and that it represents post-exilic practice. According to this legislation, which henceforth prevailed, the Month Abib, or Nisan (March-April), became the first of the year. It is possible that this change was due, in part at least, to the influence of the Babylonian sacred year, which likewise began with the month Nisan. It appears, however, that the festival of the new year continued to be observed on the tenth, and later on the first day of the seventh month, Tishri. Josephus asserts that while Moses appointed Nisan to be the first month for the sacred festivals and other solemnities, he preserved the original order of the months for buying and selling and for the transaction of other business.

The Seleucid calendar, from 312 B. C., placed the beginning of the year in the autumn; but it appears that the Palestinian Jews still reckoned from the spring and dated the Seleucid era according to that reckoning, according to such an authority as the Jewish encyclopaedia. It is altogether probable that the beginning of the year was celebrated from ancient times in some special way, like the New Moon festival.

The earliest reference, however, to such a custom is, probably, in the account of the vision of Ezekiel which took place at the beginning of the year of jubilee was to be proclaimed by the blowing of trumpets. According to the Septuagint rendering of Ezekiel special sacrifices were to be offered on the first day of the seventh month as well as on the first day of the first month. This first day of the seventh month was appointed by the law to be "a day of blowing of trumpets." There was to be a holy convocation, no servile work was to be done, and special sacrifices were to be offered. This day was not observed by the Jews from the time of the exile, but it was evidently so regarded by the Jews at an early period.

was evidently so regarded by the Jews at an early period.

The rabbis recognize four beginnings: (1) The first of Nisan for regnal dating; it was based on the Exodus; (2) the first of Tishri, as agricultural New Year the beginning of the harvest; (3) the first Elul for reckoning tithes of cattle; and (4) the first, or according to Bet Hillel, the 15th of Shebat, the New Year for Trees.

According to the Talmud, servants were formally freed on the first of Tishri, but were allowed to remain on the homesteads of their former masters and to enjoy themselves for ten days, until Yom Kippur, when the trumpet was blown as a signal for their departure, and for the restoration of the fields to their original owners.

The observance of the Tishri as Rosh ha-Shannah, the most solemn day next to Yom Kippur, is based principally on the traditional law to which the mention of "Zikkaron" ("memorial day"); and the reference of Ezra to the day as one "holy to the Lord" seem to point. The passage in Psalms referring to the solemn feast which is held on the New Moon day, when the shofar is sounded, as a day of "mishpat" (judgment) of "the God of Jacob" is taken to indicate the character of Rosh ha-Shannah.

Rosh ha-Shannah is the most important judgment day, of which all the inhabitants of the world pass for judgment before the Creator, as sheep pass for examination before the shepherd. Three books of account are opened on Rosh ha-Shannah where, in the fate of the wicked, the righteous, and those of an intermediate class (not utterly wicked) are recorded. The names of the righteous are immediately inscribed, and they are sealed "to live." The middle class are allowed a respite of ten days till Yom Kippur, to repent and become righteous; the wicked are "blotted out of the book of the living."

The prevailing custom was to partake of a most specially palatable meal on New Year's eve. In France in the twelfth century the customs was to supply the table with red apples; in Provence, with grapes, figs and a calf's head, or anything new, easily digested, and tasty, as an omen of good luck to all Israel. In modern times the table is served with grapes, other fruits, and honey.

The feasting is in anticipation that the prayers will be acceptable, and in reliance on the goodness of God. In ancient times the Jews on Rosh ha-Shannah were dressed in white. "Unlike the accused who is dressed in black before the tribunal, the Jews are dressed in white on the day of judgment." The idea of a good omen probably introduced the custom in the middle ages of greeting one another on New Year's eve with "Lo shannah tobah tikkateb"—"Mayest thou be inscribed for a good year," with reference to the book of life of the righteous.

## DEBS AND THE PRESIDENCY

His Party, He Says, Would Not Let  
Him Run if There Were Any Chance  
of His Being Elected.

Debs is dangerous; it is instinct that makes one half of the world hate him; but don't. He loves mankind too much to be hurt of men; and that's the power in him! and that's the danger. The trouble with Debs is that he puts the happiness of the race above everything else: business, prosperity, property. Remark this to him, I said lightly that he was, therefore, unfit to be president.

"Yes," he answered seriously, "I am not fitted either by temperament or by taste for the office, and if there were any chance of my election I wouldn't run. The party wouldn't let me. We Socialists don't consider individuals, you know; only the good of all. But we aren't playing to win; not yet. We want a majority of Socialists, not of votes. There would be no use getting into power with a people that did not understand; with a lot of office-holders undisciplined by service in the party; unpurged, by personal sacrifice, of the selfish spirit of the present system. We shall be a minority party first, and the cooperative commonwealth can come only when the people know enough to want to work together, and when, by working together to win, they have developed a common sense of common service, and a drilled-in capacity for mutual living and cooperative labor. I am running for president to serve a very humble purpose: to teach social consciousness and to ask men to sacrifice the present for the future, to throw away their votes to mark the rising tide of protest and build up a party that will represent them. When Socialism is on the verge of success, the party will nominate an able executive and a clear-headed administrator; not—not Debs.—Lincoln Steffens, in the October Everybody's

## MACK REGISTERS DENIAL

(Continued from First Page.)

had turned in sums of \$5,000. Mr. Mack said that the Standard Oil Company had not even made an attempt to contribute to the campaign fund, and no contribution would be accepted from that company should it be offered.

Nathan Straus, chairman of the business men's national Bryan and Kern committee, today appointed a number of business men from each state members of the committee and called the committee to meet in Chicago on October 7 and 8, when National Chairman Mack and Mr. Bryan will advise with the members.

West Virginia Outlook, Good. National Committee Chairman John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, who attended today's meeting, said that in his opinion, conditions in West Virginia had never been so auspicious for Democratic success since 1892.

that Bryan would undoubtedly be elected.

Mr. McGraw said that the coal miners would be out of work, or working on half time, and that they are anxious to vote the Democratic ticket. Melville Ingalls, of Cincinnati, called on Chairman Mack today, and was invited to attend the meeting of the eastern campaign committee. Mr. Ingalls said that Ohio is without doubt safe for Bryan.

Lieutenant Governor J. Taylor Kilgus, of Virginia, was present at the meeting of the eastern committee.

GOVERNOR OFFERS  
REWARD FOR CULPRIT

Would-be Rapist Mysteriously Liberated After Once Being  
Captured.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 22.—Charged with a crime that may lead him to the death chair, James Branch, a negro twenty-five years old, escaped from Powhatan county last Tuesday or Wednesday, and today Governor Swanson offered a reward of \$50 for his capture. The board of supervisors of the county had previously offered a similar reward.

The queerest part of the entire matter is that the negro in custody had been identified as the attempted assailant of a lady visiting the county, and was then permitted to leave by four men who had him in custody. It is not impossible that these men may have to answer for their negligence.

The crime occurred last Monday night, at Belona, Powhatan county, and the brute's intended victim is an elderly widow, of between fifty-five and sixty years of age, who lives at Bon Air, and was visiting friends at Belona, arriving there Monday.

Branch is a negro whose father's house lay within sight of the dwelling which Branch attempted to invade.

The room occupied by the lady has a window that opens upon the roof of a porch. Until a few days previous to last Monday it had been occupied by another lady, who had left. Shortly after the widow had retired Monday, she heard a noise at the window. She called out, asking what was the matter. The intruder struck a match and held it so that the lady was able to distinguish his features. He began to use the vilest language, and threatened that if the lady attempted to make an alarm he would kill her. It was dark in the room and the frightened woman took advantage of this to leap from the bed, run into the hallway and scream.

The negro leaped from the porch and ran. The woman's niece and the niece's husband, whom she was visiting, caused a search to be made, and several of the neighbors learned of the crime. Tuesday or Wednesday four of them saw Branch working in the tobacco field of an adjoining farm, and, without the negro knowing of it, the woman was escorted near where he was working, to see if she could identify him.

"That is the man," she said, and the four men took Branch in custody, leading him to a house, where an effort was made to have him confess. Whether or not he did confess is not known, but he shortly after was allowed to get away, the men saying they had no warrant for him. It is understood that they are not officers, and that the sheriff of the county, who was ill, is doing all possible to recapture the negro. Branch is familiar with the premises and neighborhood, and has been seen loitering about there in a suspicious manner recently.

Divisions Consolidated. NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 21.—The Beaufort, Raleigh and Pamlico divisions of the Norfolk and Southern Railway have been combined, and have been placed under R. F. Foster, formerly assistant general superintendent in charge of the Raleigh & Pamlico divisions, with headquarters at Newbern, N. C.

The Business Woman. The woman in business is now an accepted fact, and the stubborn prejudice which she had to encounter in the early stages of her uphill fight has almost entirely disappeared. She is now recognized as an essential factor in the great machinery of commerce.—Modern Woman.

## HAPPY WOMEN

Plenty of Them in Newport News, and Good Reason for It. Wouldn't any woman be happy, after years of backache suffering, days of misery, nights of unrest, the distress of urinary troubles, she finds relief and cure? No reason why any Newport News reader

Should suffer in the face of evidence like this:

Mrs. E. S. Fowkes, living at 242 Twenty-sixth street, Newport News, Va., says: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as a fine remedy for kidney trouble. I used them and they gave me the best of results. For some time my back pained me and my kidneys gave me a great deal of annoyance. I used a great many remedies, but did not succeed in finding relief. My attention was finally drawn to Doan's Kidney Pills and seeing testimonials of others who had used them for the same complaints with satisfactory results, I procured a box at A. E. G. Kior's Drug Store. I was cured and since that time I have been enjoying good health."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBarn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

## Watt, Doxey &amp; Watt

Children's and  
Misses'

## School Dresses

This is a cut of one of the new styles of school dresses made for the Ladies' Home Journal Pattern. We put these stylish little dresses on sale today at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 and you can buy the patterns at 10¢ and the material at 1 1/4¢ or 1 1/2¢ yard and make it yourself. This pattern No. 4006.

## Watt, Doxey &amp; Watt

2909-9911 Washington Ave

Newport News, Va.

## THE BEST EVIDENCE

that our institution does extend its customers the very best banking facilities is the remarkable growth of our deposits: as shown by the following figures:  
June 30th, 1906 ..... \$702,222.22  
June 30th, 1907 ..... \$752,222.22  
JUNE 30TH, 1908 ..... 1,007,222.22  
4 per cent interest on saving accounts.

## Schmelz Brothers, Bankers

THE STRONGEST BANK IN THE CITY

## CITIZENS &amp; MARINE BANK

Offers the services of a safe and conservative bank to you, by the up-building of your business in a safe and practical way.

## Why Not Let Us Serve You

## Reliable Banking Connections

Do you realize the advantages of good banking connections? We are always glad to be of service to our customers in many ways besides being their depository.

Accounts, subject to your check, solicited.

## The First National Bank

Newport News, Va.  
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY  
Capital, \$100,000.00. Surplus, \$100,000.00

## A POINT WORTHY OF NOTICE

There is more to delivering laundry satisfactorily than is generally supposed. It is not merely promptness of service, but it is the way in which the laundry is delivered. It should appear neat and well wrapped when you get it—no soiled clothes thrown upon your porch, and no one but whom you will be exposed to risk. Our delivery men are careful as to the way in which they deliver.

## Hotel Warwick Laundry

119 Twenty-fourth Street.

Branch Store:

Winston-Salem, N. C.



With our  
Famous  
Fragrant  
Toilets

## Fall Opening!

We cordially invite you to attend our Fall Opening of Millinery and Gowns to be held today and tomorrow, September 23 and 24. Store will remain open evenings today and tomorrow.

Car Fare Refunded to All Customers Who Purchase \$5.00 or Over From Hampton, Phoebus and Old Point.

## SHOOTING PAINS

In the temples—dull aches across the forehead—stinging throbs or lines running into one another—shooting of words or ideas—reading—seeing objects double—floating specks that come and go—bright light—a confusion of objects which can be reduced to the eyes momentarily—that tired feeling in and back of the eyes—that in the minute veins covering the "white of the eye" there is a sense of optical defects that we can remedy with a glass.

OPTICIAN